

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY.

WILLIAMS & WEST—PROPRIETORS
JERE WILLIAMS, Editor.
Woodfield, May 31, 1865.



"A union of hearts, a union of hands,
A union that none may sever;
A union of lakes, a union of lands,
The American Union forever."

"THE UNION AS IT WAS, AND
THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS!"
I hold that this Government was made
on the WHITE BASIS, by WHITE
MEN, for the benefit of WHITE MEN
and their POSTERITY forever."—SHER-
MAN A. POSTER.

The Political Issue.

Negro suffrage will be the chief political issue, until it is settled by a decisive vote of the people. Our Abolitionist Legislature anticipated this when they repealed the laws prohibiting malapportionment.

Many of those who have for two or three years voted against the Democrats, are not in favor of negro suffrage, but a large majority of the Republican party does favor it, and the leaders of that party are almost unanimously for it.

Of course the first proposition will be to give the right to vote, sit on juries and hold office, only to the more intelligent, and those who served in the army. The people are not such fools, however, as to mistake the object merely because these politicians drive their wedge small and first. Political and social equality will immediately follow their first success. If they gain their first point, the rest may be given up, for the people will then have decided that it is not the distinction of race, but something else, which makes the difference between the whites and negroes.

That a considerable number of the Republicans will vote with the Democracy on this question, there is no reason to doubt; but the Abolition leaders will draw enough after them to constitute a dangerous party, and the sooner the people look the question squarely in the face the better.

Every vote cast from now until the question is definitely settled, bears directly or indirectly upon negro equality; and the people should not allow themselves to be deceived into voting for it by Abolition tirades against the Democratic party. Do not be led off by artful side shows. If you are in favor of negro equality say so, and vote for it; if not, have manliness to vote with those who vote against it.

Sherman, Stanton and Halleck.

Stanton and Halleck did their utmost to break down General Sherman on account of his celebrated Johnston treaty. They thought then that Sherman was degraded in the estimation of the Government and the people.

Stanton furnished long official bulletins against him, and Halleck repeatedly insulted him. The latter even went so far as to direct his guards not to allow Sherman's right wing the use of the pontoons at Richmond to cross the James, when on their way to Washington. This spiteful order was obviated by General Howard, who commanded the wing, quietly removing Halleck's guards and substituting his own.

Now their eyes are opened. General Sherman is not degraded by the Government, and in the estimation of the people he stands higher than could a score of Stantons and Hallecks. What do these tools now? Why the man who can be a tyrant can be a toady; and finding they could not break Sherman down, they try to conciliate him by toadyism. Halleck writes him obsequious letters, very friendly and very apologetic. Stanton has a squad of his toadies trying to reconcile Sherman. Sherman is just man enough to despise their fawning, as he did their malice.

At the State sheep shearing, at Columbus, this season, one buck sheared a fleece weighing twenty-eight pounds and two ounces; another sheared over twenty-five pounds. In the evening a meeting was held at which it was resolved that the price of first rate wool, in good condition, should be not less than eighty-five cents. It is hardly probable that such a price can be obtained, as buyers are only offering from fifty to fifty-five for first class.

The St. Clairsville Gazette urges the nomination of General Sherman as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Gov. Letcher has been arrested, and is in custody at Washington.

For the Spirit of Democracy.

The war is ended. The civilized world may once more sit in the shadow of repose, for truly the world has been racked to its center. We may now pause, and with the light of the past, educate for a higher and purer succession of events—an education that will make holy men—those who will "live a holy, spirit life, for God and eternity." May we not go back to primitive simplicity, and reconstruct from those elements a purer and sublimer state of moral excellence than the world has ever yet known? Let us educate Americans—all who live in America—for one destiny, one country, who shall give a light, from its higher and purer exaltation, to bless the nations that sit in darkness. We must educate the heart—supreme love to God and man. Let the young teacher be encouraged—the sun is rising, millions must be saved through his instrumentality. Let his education be broad as the whole human race, for all time, and the great ultimate, a glorious immortality beyond the tomb.

PESTALOZZI.

A Queer World.

Philadelphia, which gave Mr. Lincoln a majority of some 10 or 12,000 votes from which it would be fair to infer his policy of African regeneration was approved, refuses to permit colored people to ride in the horse cars! Now if the abolition of slavery is worth what it cost, the colored man is entitled to its benefits. If it only meant release from involuntary servitude, to be followed by social proscription, then there has been a blunder in the manumission, and a great wrong in its results, to that unfortunate people.

The following, from the Philadelphia Age, is a singular illustration of the difference between preaching and practice:—
SQUABBLE ABOUT A NEGRO IN A HORSE CAR.—Yesterday afternoon quite an excitement was caused in the neighborhood of Fourth and George streets, arising out of a dispute in regard to a negro, accompanied by a Colonel in the army, who took a seat in one of the Fourth street cars. The negro was a servant to the Colonel, and the latter considered or thought that the former, if accompanied by a white person, was entitled to a seat. As soon as the negro got into the car, several passengers protested to the conductor, and demanded that the cause of their dissatisfaction be removed. The car was stopped, and a long argument and dispute as to the rights of the colored man ensued among the passengers, who seemed about equally divided on the question. Another car came up and travel was suspended. Finally it was agreed with the conductor and the passengers that the negro should take a seat in the rear car, and those who were in favor of him should accompany him there, while those in the rear car who objected to persons of color occupying seats with them could remove to the front car, but here further trouble started them in the face. The conductor of this car also objected to the negro. The latter's friends became determined in the matter, and attempted to push him on the platform, while the conductor, with as much vigor, fought against them, and finally pulled the bell and the car started off. The starting of the car threw several of the party to the ground. One of them got his foot under the wheel, and had it seriously crushed. A howl was then raised against the conductor and driver, who were both arrested, taken before Alderman Shoemaker, and held to answer the charge of running over the man.

Military Trials of Civilians.

The New York World thus energetically expresses its views on this subject. It says:

"We defy any man to-day, now that the war is past, to show that the success which has finally crowned it is in the slightest degree due to, or has been in the slightest degree hastened by, overriding the civil tribunals and trampling under foot the Constitution, in dealing with suspected persons. It has been an abominable engine of oppression, it has brought odium upon the cause of free government throughout the world; it has caused infinite heart-burnings and disaffection at home; it has nursed and encouraged a pestilent tribe of slanderers and informers; it has clothed devilish malice in the garb of public zeal; it has lowered the tone of liberty and debauched the public mind; it has enabled usurpation to trench itself behind a vast body of precedents; but no good has it done that any body can point out."

Coming Down.—The Albany Argus has the following:

"The Albany Iron Works (Corning, Winslow & Co.) have issued a notice to their men, saying that it will be necessary to close the works for several months—probably till the standard of wages is materially reduced. So the mills have stopped, and about six hundred men are idle. The employers say that in the unsettled state of the market, and the low rates of manufactured articles, they cannot afford to run the works on the basis of the past year."

In the transition from a state of war to a condition of peace, labor, and all the products of labor, must receive a new valuation. The change is becoming more apparent from day to day, as shown by the paragraph copied above.—*Journal of Commerce.*

Regiments to be Mustered Out at Columbus.—The following are the regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry assigned to be mustered out at Camp Chase and Fort Barracks. The mustering out will take place as rapidly as possible after the arrival of the regiments:

The 4th, 15th, 20th, 23d, 25th, 26th, 27th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 40th, 43d, 45th, 46th, 51st, 58th, 60th, 62d, 64th, 66th, 67th, 74d, 76th, 78th, 80th, 81st, 90th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 102d, 110th, 113th, 114th, 122d, 126th, 173d, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182d, 183d.

The quarrel between General Sherman and Secretary Stanton increases with bitterness on both sides.

From Washington.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special to the Times says: President Johnson in granting the respite to the Indiana conspirators said he was only carrying out a purpose of Mr. Lincoln, and it must not be taken as a precedent.

Frederick Seward has had his wounds dressed again without any apprehended hemorrhage. His condition is considered favorable.

Gen. F. Blair is urged for a place in the Cabinet, while his brother Montgomery is also urged for the War Department.

A special to the Herald says: The new amnesty proclamation will apply to all who did not avail themselves of President Lincoln's and will be more strict in its provisions.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The counsel for the prisoners in the conspiracy trial have summoned about 200 witnesses.

The city is crowded to overflowing by persons to witness the review.

The average pay due each soldier is \$250, and the Government is ready to pay off and discharge every man in both armies.

Sheridan goes to Texas with orders to destroy and lay waste, if the rebel forces persist in holding out.

The North Carolina delegations are having satisfactory interviews with the President, who is understood to adhere strictly to the total abolition of slavery as a condition precedent to a restoration of civil power in the State.

Gen. Banks was not removed for any political consideration whatever. Gen. Grant displaced him for military reasons, and refuses to discuss the question of reconsideration.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A special to the Commercial from Washington says: A number of important witnesses for the prosecution arrived here last night. The expectations that the trial will terminate this week will scarcely be realized. The defense will be formidable. Reverdy Johnson will chiefly occupy himself with rebutting evidence to the testimony implicating Jeff Davis and the Richmond leaders. It is believed that the captured rebel archives will furnish much information about the conspiracy.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Mrs. Lincoln and family were to have left Washington, this afternoon, for Illinois.

Secretary Seward was at the State Department again, this morning, for a short time, attending to official duties.

F. W. Seward continues to improve, and is now able to read the newspapers.

General Sheridan left last evening, for New York, en route for his new command, which includes all the armies west of the Mississippi.

Thousands of persons from distant cities have arrived here to witness the grand review to-morrow, and to-morrow's trains will doubtless largely increase the number.

General Sherman, in company with his brother, Senator Sherman, passed down Pennsylvania Avenue this evening. His appearance caused the gathering of crowds who repeatedly cheered him, while ladies waved their handkerchiefs. Large numbers of persons followed him, and the press soon became so great that he was compelled to call a stage to escape the labor of the severe hand-shaking which had commenced.

The Great Disaster.

The latest from the great disaster to the steamer Sultana, informs us that 976 of the passengers and crew have been found alive. The total loss is believed to have been 1,500. This disaster dwarfs into insignificance any river or ocean accident that has occurred for years. Many brave fellows from Ohio—just escaped from long prison confinement in the South—and en route to their homes where they would have been welcomed—oh, how warmly—by friends, by parents, and by wives and children, were lost. Many escaped the dangers of the camp, the perils of battle, and the sufferings of a prison, to meet death in its most sudden and horrid form. The Hon. John Covode, of the War Committee, furnishes the following information relative to the Sultana disaster: No troops of States East of Ohio were lost. All eastern troops are to be sent to Annapolis. He says the boat was overloaded, her registered capacity being 376 passengers. Other good boats were at Vicksburg at the same time, but the authorities would not let them have them. Prisoners think there is criminality in the matter. About 2,000 paroled prisoners were at Vicksburg when the Sultana left. 4,000 were lost at Andersonville in consequence of the railroad being destroyed between Andersonville and Jackson. They go to Annapolis by way of sea.

The Sultana's agent writes: Near 1,600 persons were lost by the disaster. No report states the loss less than 1,400 or 1,500.—*Plains Dealer.*

A "BUTLERISM."—Ben Butler, the great military humbug, made a speech at Washington, the day after the death of the President, in which he said:

"Great victories had come; we had become content that the first portion was attained, and had almost forgotten the second part of our oath, that the wrongs against the nation should be atoned for. We were beginning to usurp the merciful attributes of God Almighty. Something more was needed to remind us of our great duty of justice. On the 14th of April, 1865, the assassin struck at the life of Abraham Lincoln, and by his act taught the nation to remember its vow, that the authors of the rebellion must meet the punishment they deserved."

LINCOLN AND THE INDIANAPOLIS VICTIMS OF PARTY HATE.—One of our Indiana exchanges, in speaking of the proposed tragedy at Indianapolis, in the execution of Bevels and Milligan, says:

"Mr. Lincoln was waited on last winter by the counsels for the condemned men for the purpose of inducing him to stay the hand of the executioner, and to commute their punishment to imprisonment. Mr. Lincoln said to the counsel that 'if the nation made him its butcher, the people would have very little beef to eat'—a characteristic remark, which clearly meant he never would order their execution."

Mrs. Davis and family, and Mrs. Clay, are to be sent to Savannah. Their baggage was searched, and the specie and some Confederate documents were seized.

LATE NEWS.

A Rebel Fleet Surrendered—Disputed with the Rebellion—Public Meeting at Salem—Reconstruction in Alabama—The Sentiments of the People.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Herald's Mobile correspondent says: The rebel fleet in the Tombigbee River, consisting of twelve vessels, was surrendered to Commodore Simpson, Fleet Captain of the West Gulf Squadron, on the 9th inst. Two Commodores and 150 other officers of the rebel navy surrendered with their vessels and were paroled.

Col. George Deas, of Gen. Beauregard's staff, left in charge of his headquarters at Selma, has arrived at Mobile, having been captured and paroled. He is going North. He expresses himself as thoroughly disgusted with the rebel service, and says he has learned from the rebel officers of the past four years the goodness as well as greatness of the old Union.

A large number of the citizens of Dallas County assembled at Salem on the 10th inst., and passed a resolution requesting the Governor of Alabama to call the Legislature together, with a view to the restoration of the State to her former position in the Union. Judge Byrn, an influential citizen, made a short address, in which he said the war had decided two questions—secession and slavery, and both adverse to the South. He counseled conciliation and moderation, and said it greatly depended on the generosity and magnanimity of the victors whether conciliation and harmony would be permanent and substantial. These are the sentiments of the people generally.

Jeff Davis' Place of Confinement.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Herald's Fort Monroe correspondent says: The immediate place of confinement of Jeff Davis will be in the casemates, which are rock-ribbed and arched mansions within the fort, each well high constituting a fort within itself. On the arches of these casemates are mounted 15-inch Rodman guns. The only connections from the Fort with the mainland are by the main saltpetre and a small postern in one of the bastions, the wet ditch being spanned at each of these points by a draw-bridge, which can be raised at pleasure, thus cutting off all communication.

Sherman's Officers Urging the Removal of Stanton—The Feeling in the Rank and File.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Tribune's Washington special says: It is said the superior officers of Sherman's army are urging the removal of Secretary Stanton, and a demonstration of displeasure is looked for from the rank and file when they pass the official stand in front of the White House, during the review. This, it is said, would have occurred to Halleck in Richmond if Sherman had not warned that officer not to show himself to his soldiers.

The Grand Review.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—As early as 7 o'clock this morning, people assembled on Pennsylvania Avenue, to witness the grand review. The day is beautiful, and every thing is in the utmost order for the march of the war-worn troops. The Avenue, at an early hour, was washed by the Fire Department, so as to have it bright and clean.

In front of the President's house an immense stand had been erected on the South of the street, for the President and Cabinet, and for the gallant officers of grant and Sherman, who are to review the troops. Another stand on the north side is for the accommodation of members of Congress and others.

A stand is also erected on the square for wounded soldiers. The houses in the vicinity of the President's house are tastefully adorned with flags and evergreens. The route of march is packed by people, all eager to give the heroes of the war a hearty welcome.

The column commenced to move at 9 o'clock, the first being headed by General Meade, followed by his staff. He was enthusiastically cheered all along the route, the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.

At the Capitol the children are assembled, who distribute bouquets and loose flowers to the gallant men as they pass. The soiled and tattered flags of the soldiers are proudly borne by them, amid the cheers of the looking-oners.

The cavalry is the first in order to pass in review, under General Merritt. General Custar bears a beautiful wreath on his arm, presented to him at the Capitol.

In the vicinity of the stands at the President's house a dense crowd is congregated. The Avenue is perfectly clear of all vehicles, and the march is uninterrupted.

The troops occupied six hours in review, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The "Cadence" was taken from the Capitol to Seventeenth street, from which point various organizations proceeded on the march to their separate quarters. The review is spoken of as the greatest ever taken place on this continent. It was a grand affair, and suggestive of the trials and victories of the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—There is no doubt that Jeff Davis will be tried in Washington for treason.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The counsel for the defense of the conspiracy trial have subpoenaed witnesses from every part of the country, and will number near 250.

The following is the letter sent by C. C. Clay to Gen. Wilson, surrendering himself:

LAGRANGE, GA., May 10, 1865.—4 P.M.
Brevet Maj. Gen. Wilson, U. S. A., Macon, Ga.
GENERAL: I have just seen a proclamation from the President of the United States offering a reward of \$10,000 for my arrest, on the charge of having, with others therein named, incited and coöperated the murder of the late President. Conscious of my innocence, unwilling even to seem to fly from justice, and confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation upon the full, fair, and impartial trial which I expect to receive, I shall go as soon as

practicable to Macon to deliver myself up to your custody. I am, respectfully,
C. C. CLAY, JR.
P. S.—This will be delivered by Hon. P. Phillips, of this place. C. C. C., Jr.

The interview with Jeff Davis on the steamer Clyde.—The Landing of Jeff Davis and Prisoners at the Wharf.—Mrs. Davis and Children to be Sent South.—The Parting Scene Very Affecting.—No Visitors Allowed at the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 23.—At 1 o'clock this afternoon, the steamer Silas O. Pierce left Baltimore wharf, at this place, with Brevet Major General Miles, accompanied by other officers of prominence, proceeded immediately to the steamer William H. Clyde, at anchor in the stream, with Jeff Davis and the remainder of the rebel party on board.

An hour, perhaps, sufficient to give the departing rebels time to take a long farewell of friends and dear ones was awarded them. The harbor, which usually is crowded with all kinds and classes of vessels, to-day looked almost deserted—scarcely a dozen sail could be counted.

In a short time after the Pierce reached the wharf, and the prisoners began to land. Such were the arrangements so strictly enforced by the military authorities, that no person was allowed to approach the wharf where the prisoners were landed, except at a distance of over five hundred yards, and the prisoners marched up the wharf, preceded by a guard of their captors of the 4th Michigan Cavalry. The tall, spare form of Jeff Davis, dressed in gray clothes, and wearing a light felt hat, could be easily discerned.

As soon as the prisoners were all ashore, they were marched up along the beach to the saltpetre of the water battery in the rear of the Fortress; thence to cells in the second tier of the casemates. C. C. Clay accompanied Jeff Davis inside the Fortress, and also the supposed largest portion of his personal staff.

Mrs. Davis and her children, her brother and sister, and the wife of C. C. Clay remain on board the steamer Clyde. It is thought they will be sent South this evening, as orders have been received from the War Department prohibiting them from going North.

The parting between Jeff Davis and his family is described as of an extremely affecting nature, during which the feelings of the once ambitious and desperate rebel leader were completely overcome.

Maj. Gen. Halleck has been here during the last three days superintending the arrangements for the confinement of prisoners. Stringent orders in relation to visiting Fortress Monroe have been issued, and all civilians prohibited from entering it unless duly provided with passes from Gen. Halleck.

NEWBERN, N. C., May 18.—Those citizens who fled into the interior of the State, when our army entered Newbern, are now returning to pay their taxes to the United States Tax Commissioner, and obtain possession of their former property under President Lincoln's amnesty proclamation.

They are a good class of people, who have taken no stock, as a general thing, in the rebellion. Eleven tons of documents and archives, belonging to the late rebel Confederacy, arrived here from Raleigh last night under a strong guard, and leave this morning for Washington, where they will be examined.

St. Louis, May 22.—Department headquarters have received dispatches from Fort Scott, Kansas, announcing the surrender of Col. Taylor, commander of all the guerrillas in southwest Missouri and northwest Arkansas. The rolls of his entire command are now being made out. They surrender all horses, arms and equipments, and take the oath. Bushwhackers are also coming into Lexington, Glasgow, Macon City, and other places, delivering themselves up and taking the oath. The prospects are that bushwhacking will soon cease in Missouri.

NEW YORK, May 22.—The Herald's Augusta, Ga., correspondent gives an account of the occupation of that city. Gen. Molinari, of New York, took formal possession on May 6, and found about 100,000 bales of cotton, \$10,000,000 worth of ordnance and other rebel stores, and \$45,000 in bullion.

The Upward Tendency in Gold.

NEW YORK, May 25.—The price of Gold still tends steadily upward. It is chiefly from the result for the demand for export. The premium this morning touched 37½.

The Fate of Mr. Davis.—The Louisville Journal is of the opinion that the execution of Jefferson Davis "will not best promote the best interests of the country."

"Let our authorities, as they appreciate the tremendous responsibility of their position, beware of creating throughout the United States and Europe a sympathy for the late President of the late Southern Confederacy as a martyr."

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST DAVIS.—Up to the present time there is not, in the published testimony given before the court in Washington, any evidence implicating Jefferson Davis, or justifying the direct and personal charge made against him of having been a party to the conspiracy to assassinate the President.—*N. Y. Evening Post, May 18.*

THE HERALD'S SPECIAL SAYS THE War Department has issued orders for the immediate mustering out of service of all white troops in the Army of the Potomac whose terms of service expire previous to the 30th of September. Though the order is for their immediate discharge, some ten days or two weeks will be required to go through the necessary routine.

MUSTERING OUT CAMPS.—After the grand review at Washington, an immense number of troops will be sent forward to be mustered out at camps in their respective States. The following have been designated as rendezvous or camps for the muster out of Ohio men: Camps Cleveland, Dennison, Chase and Tod Barracks,

G. F. BAILEY & CO'S
METROPOLITAN AND
QUADRUPLE COMBINATION.

ENLARGED, IMPROVED, AND RE-ORGANIZED.
BEING AT PRESENT THE LARGEST TRAVELING ESTABLISHMENT
IN THE COUNTRY—CONSISTING OF—

JAS. MELVILLE & CO'S
Grand Circus,
and world-renowned Equestrian Troupe, comprising the STAR RIDERS of both hemispheres.

HER DRIESBACH'S EXTENSIVE MENAGERIE

Comprising a magnificent collection of rare BEASTS and REPTILES—among which will be found Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Hyenas, Cougars, Lynx, Pumas, Lamas, Panthers, &c., Birds of gorgeous plumage, and a Colony of Monkeys.

Sands, Nathans & Co's Performing Elephants.

Whose wonderful feats surpass anything EVER BEFORE WITNESSED, and whose extreme docility and intelligence, have attracted the attention of the most noted savants and students of Natural History.

GIGANTIC HIPPOPOTAMUS,

or "BEHEMOTH" of Holy Writ, of whom it is declared (Job 40-33) "Upon earth there is not his like." This rare specimen of the brute creation the last vestige of pre-Adamic existence, was captured by the present keeper ATT. the Egyptian, by order of the Viceroy of Egypt, 2,000 miles above Cairo, on the White Nile, in Africa, and was imported into this country at an expense of more than \$40,000, by G. G. Quick, Esq., with whom such arrangements have been made as to enable the Management to present him to the public in conjunction with the other unique attractions which make up this Catalogue of Wonders comprising this gigantic combination.

THE CIRCUS TROUPE

is the largest and most complete ever Combined in one Establishment, being composed of the most popular, skillful and accomplished performers in the profession, having been selected from the first establishments in EUROPE AND AMERICA.

Among the principal artists the following:
MADAME MELVILLE, the Australian Equestrian, the most beautiful and accomplished Lady rider in the world.
JAMES MELVILLE, the Australian performer, who stands without a Peer in the Arena. The distinguished Australian Family whose Equestrian and Miscellaneous Performances have won a world-wide reputation;
Master FRANK MELVILLE, the youthful Equestrian;

Master SAMUEL MELVILLE, a wonder in all his attempts.
George MENZIES, the principal Equestrian.
PHILIP NATHANS, an artist whose prairie is great in months of wisest equestrian, whose performance on one, two, three and four horses are excelled by no one in the world;
Wm. KIRKMAN, the man of a hundred Summersaults and the renowned representative of the acrobatic Pete Jenkins.
SHARPER & WHITNEY, the Acrobats, par excellence of the United States, the most thrilling and daring Trapeze performers ever seen;
JIM WARD, the funniest of Clowns in Comic Songs, sayings, Danes, Stage Burlesques, &c., &c. Spinning, Tumbling, never failing to create a big house generally.

Professor LASCOMBE, maître à cirque and Lecturer, who during the exhibition of the Hippopotamus will entertain the audience with an exceedingly accurate and very interesting description of the animal, which he has compiled from the most reliable sources.
H. WILKINS, the great Gymnast Rider from California.
J. WITHERS, Ryan Noonan, Solomon Pratt, George Jones, Johannes Pomeroy, Fred. Avery, M. le Privella, Miss Rosa Tremain, and a host of others, comprising gymnasts, acrobats, vaudeville, &c. J. WITHERS' FAMOUS WASHINGTON BAND. The band of Horses is composed of the finest English, American and Arabian thoroughbreds, highly trained and magnificently caparisoned; and the programme of the arena will comprise all the elegant, sensational, thrilling, comic and entertaining novelties of the day. The whole of these MAGNIFICENT ATTRACTIONS will be exhibited in

WOODFIELD, ON MONDAY, JUNE 5.
BARNESVILLE, ON TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

under one enormous pavilion, for one price of admission, which, notwithstanding the enormous outlay attendant upon such an unprecedented combination, is fixed at the low price of 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age, half price.
The GRAND PROCESSION will enter the town at 11 o'clock, A.M., preceded by the GIGANTIC HIPPOPOTAMUS drawn by a Team of Elephants (four in number), followed by WITHERS' WASHINGTON OPERA BAND, the great Menagerie, the extensive Circus and Troupe of Artists, together with the gorgeous paraphernalia of the Metropolitan combination.
J. MELVILLE, Director of Arena.
C. H. FARNESWORTH, Agent.